

Terias charmione, Boisduval, Spec. Gén. Léop. i. p. 677, n. 40 (1836).

Hab. ———?

B.M.

From the collection of Mr. Milne.

Sp. 2. AMNEMOPSYCHE EXPANDENS.

Nyctemera expandens, Walker, Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 398.
n. 17 (1854).

Hab. ———?

B.M.

Presented by E. Doubleday, Esq.

5. Descriptions of twelve new Species of Land and Marine
Shells from Australia and the Solomon Islands. By
GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, C.M.Z.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., &c.

(Plate II.)

HALIOTIS (PADOLLUS) BRAZIERI, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 1.)

Shell oblong-ovate, body-whorl nearly flat above, whorls marked with an obscure single central rib; perforations peculiarly tubiferous, standing erect, six open; spire somewhat elevated; sculptured throughout with striæ radiating from the sutures, with a few spiral ridges on the first and second whorls, which lose themselves on the body-whorl and again appear on the outer margin of the lip; beautifully marbled with blotches of red and green interrupted here and there with a few white zigzag markings; base of body-whorl somewhat flattened; interior brilliantly nacreous.

Diam. maj. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, min. 1 in., alt. 5 lines.

Hab. Lake Macquarie, New South Wales (*Brazier*).

A beautiful species, remarkable for its *radiate* sculpture and large erect elevated perforations.

TRITON BASSI, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 2.)

Shell ovately fusiform, with five or six rounded varices; spire moderately raised, one-third the length of the shell, apex obtuse; whorls rounded, closely encircled throughout with irregular narrow flattened ridges beaded alternately here and there and especially towards the base with small inconspicuous nodules, the interstices very finely longitudinally crisped, last whorl slightly angled at the upper part, and furnished at the angle with a few rude tubercles; pale purplish brown, the nodules here and there whitish occasionally interrupted on the wider ridges with small chestnut spots; columella white, arcuate, furnished with a small callosity at the upper part, and tooth-ridged below; canal short, recurved; interior of the aperture violet; outer lip thickened, white, closely and strongly denticulated within.

Length 13, diam. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Corner Inlet, Bass's Straits (*Brazier*).

A very interesting new species, which I have dedicated to the intrepid voyager who, in an open whale-boat, first explored the straits that bear his name.

TRITON (EPIDROMUS) BRAZIERI, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 3.)

Shell elongately turreted, thick, with about twelve rather prominent rounded varices; spire very slightly twisted; whorls nine, sculptured with regular close-set longitudinal ridges and reticulated with irregular impressed striæ; light brown, paler on the varices, with a broad slightly darker fascia on the middle of each whorl, and a series of small spots at the lower edge of the fascia of the last whorl, the fascia darker where it crosses the varices; columella excavated, smooth, orange-coloured; canal very short, recurved; outer lip orange, denticulated within.

Length 2 in., breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Lake Macquarie; and Cape Solander, Botany Bay, New South Wales.

Named after its discoverer, Mr. John Brazier, an enthusiastic and intelligent conchologist, who has contributed much to our knowledge of the Australian mollusca.

HELIX (TROCHOMORPHA) DEIOPEIA, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 4.)

Shell deeply umbilicated, depressedly and convexly conical, moderately thin, finely obliquely irregularly striated, upper whorls brown, last whorl black, ornamented with numerous pale diaphanous oblique stripe-like spots; spire convexly depressedly conical, apex obtuse, suture narrowly margined; whorls six, rather convex, the last not descending, keeled, somewhat flattened at the base; umbilicus conical, moderate, partly surrounded by a faint horn-coloured band passing into the interior of the shell; aperture oblique, truncately oval; peristome non-continuous, pale horn-colour, margins converging, the right thin, slightly expanded, the basal a little thickened, sinuous, and somewhat reflexed.

Diam. maj. 8, min. 7, alt. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Marau Sound, Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands.

This beautiful species is somewhat intermediate between *H. meleagris*, Pfr., and *H. merziana* Pfr. Five specimens were obtained by my friend Mr. John Brazier, on the trunks of trees, during the visit of H.M.S. "Curaçoa" to Marau Sound.

HELIX (CORASIA) ROSSITERI, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 5.)

Shell imperforate, globosely conical, very thin, obliquely irregularly plicately striated, with the interstices very finely transversely striated, pale straw-colour encircled with numerous narrow white diaphanous bands, the one nearest the sutures the broadest; spire obtusely conoidal, somewhat flattened at the apex; whorls four, convex, the last descending, acutely keeled at the periphery, rounded at the base; columellar margin arcuate, narrowly excavated, sharp within; aperture oblique, rhomboidal; peristome not continuous,

white, with a purplish rose-coloured spot at the periphery, and another at the junction of the right margin with the body-whorl.

Diam. maj. 10, min. 8, alt. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Ysabel Island, Solomon group.

This species belongs to the same group as *H. tricolor*, Pfr., and *H. purchasi*, Pfr.; I have named it after Mr. Rossiter, of Sydney, to the kindness of whose friend Mr. John Brazier I am indebted for a specimen of this singularly beautiful shell.

HELIX (GEOTROCHUS) DAMPIERI, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 6.)

Shell imperforate, trochiform, rather solid, obliquely faintly irregularly striated, white, with a narrow pale yellowish-brown band just below the suture, a broader one above the periphery darker below and becoming nearly black as it approaches the margin of the peristome, and a still broader band of the same character at the base; spire conoidal; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, the last descending, rounded at the periphery, flatly convex at the base; columella sloping, aperture oblique, truncately oval; peristome expanded and slightly reflexed, the right margin a little sinuous, the columellar margin triangularly dilated and furnished within with a prominent rounded callus terminating abruptly within the aperture.

Diam. maj. 12, min. 10, alt. 9 lines.

Hab. Louisiade archipelago. ?

HELIX (GEOTROCHUS) DONNA-ISABELLÆ, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 7.)

Shell perforate, somewhat depressedly conical, moderately solid, very finely malleated by two sets of oblique striæ crossing each other at right angles above the periphery, whilst below it the malleations become more irregular and flowing, pale yellowish brown ornamented with a narrow white band below the sutures and one or two dark brown bands on each whorl, the upper one being the narrowest; spire conical, apex rather obtuse; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, rather convex, the last not descending, angled at the periphery, a little convex at the base, which has a single broader band of dark brown just below the periphery; aperture diagonal, truncately ovate; peristome white, the upper margin narrow, expanded, the lower margin arcuate and reflexed, almost covering the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 12, min. $10\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 10 lines.

Hab. Eddystone Island, Solomon Group.

HELIX (TROCHOMORPHA) EUDORA, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 8.)

Shell widely and profoundly umbilicated, depressedly conoidal, moderately solid, obliquely sculptured with sharp close-set somewhat irregular raised striæ, pale chestnut-brown; spire convexly conoidal, apex obtuse; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, the last carinated at the periphery, not descending, convex at the base; umbilicus one-fifth the diameter of the shell; aperture oblique, subangular, interior violet;

peristome white, margins converging and united by a slight callus, the right margin thin, the basal arcuate and thickened.

Diam. maj. $11\frac{1}{2}$, min. $10\frac{1}{2}$, alt. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. New Georgia, on trees.

HELIX (? *PLECTOTROPIS*) *HOWARDI*, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 9.)

Shell deeply umbilicated, lenticular, moderately solid, obliquely irregularly striated, and, beneath the lens, very finely granulated, yellowish horn-colour with two indistinct chestnut bands; spire depressed, apex obtuse; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, rather convex, the last a little descending, acutely keeled, slightly convex at the base, which is without bands; aperture narrowly ovate; peristome white tinged with brown at the junction of the margins with the body-whorl, margins converging and united by a callus, the right margin slightly expanded, the basal one expanded and reflexed.

Diam. maj. 11, min. 9, alt. 4 lines.

Hab. Arrowie, 450 miles north of Adelaide, South Australia.

MINOLIA PULCHERRIMA, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 10.)

Shell depressedly conical, rather solid, transversely finely ridged with two or three broader ridges forming keels, the interstices crossed everywhere with very fine close-set oblique striæ, pinkish or yellowish white stained on the body-whorl with bright rose, and spotted on the keels with deep purple lake; whorls six, angularly convex, sutures broadly and flatly channelled, last whorl tricarinate, white, and rounded beneath; umbilicus wide, perspective, crenate within; aperture circular, pearly inside; peristome continuous, margins thin, simple.

Diam. maj. 4, min. $3\frac{1}{4}$, alt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Brisbane Water, New South Wales (*Brazier*).

MINOLIA BELLULA, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 11.)

Shell somewhat globosely conical, rather solid, polished, obscurely obliquely striated, and very finely spirally ridged, pale straw-colour, ornamented with a series of close-set serpentine descending rose-coloured flames on each whorl, ceasing on the last whorl at the periphery; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, flatly convex, sutures flatly excavated, channelled, and narrowly margined, last whorl obtusely angled at the periphery, somewhat rounded at the base, which is silvery white; umbilicus deep, profound, and perspective, surrounded by a crenulated keel, from which faint striæ radiate towards the periphery; aperture circular, pearly within; peristome simple, margins not continuous, but strongly converging.

Diam. maj. 5, min. 4, alt. 4 lines.

Hab. Brisbane Water, New South Wales (*Brazier*).

THRACIA SPECIOSA, n. s. (Plate II. fig. 12.)

Shell elongately ovate, thin, white, rather compressed, very inequilateral, beaks posterior, irregularly concentrically striated, beyond the

umbonal ridges closely and strongly granulated; anterior side semi-ovate; posterior side obliquely truncate; dorsal margin posteriorly sloping, anteriorly slightly convex; umbonal ridge raised, obtusely angulate and slightly curved; ventral margin a little arcuated; hinge with the cartilage-processes small; pallial sinus deep, extending beyond the umbones and nearly to the middle of the shell.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 6, lat. 3 lines.

Hab. Port Jackson, dredged off the "Sow and Pigs" reef, in four fathoms water (*Brazier*).

6. On a new Species of *Haliotis* from New South Wales.
By J. C. Cox, M.D., C.M.Z.S.

HALIOTIS HARGRAVESI, COX.

Shell orbicularly ovate, spire much raised, rather thin, flatly depressed in the centre between the spire and the perforations, longitudinally strongly ribbed, with nine to ten ribs, which are flat and coarsely lamellose on the surface, intercostal spaces scarcely scabrous, perforations long and tubular, five open; internal surface longitudinally grooved, the depressions corresponding with the raised ribs without; exterior variegated with red and olive-green, within silvery.

Length $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch, breadth $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Broken-Bay Heads, north coast of New South Wales.

7. Note on *Ianthella*, a new Genus of Keratose Sponges.
By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S.

Several of the older naturalists, as Rumphius (*Amb. Rar.* t. 80. f. 1), Seba (*Thesaurus*, iii. t. 95. f. 2-4), and perhaps Petiver (*Gazoph.* ii. t. 32. f. 1), figure a horny netted marine sponge, for which Pallas (*Zoophytes*, 320) adopted the name of *Spongia flabelliformis*, given by Seba to his first figure (t. 95. f. 2). Under this name a good specimen of it is figured by Esper in his '*Zoophytes*,' t. 13.

The frond looks much more like the very slender netted axis of a species of Venus's Fan (*Rhipidogorgia*) stripped of its bark than a sponge.

Carefully collected and well-preserved specimens of this sponge are more or less covered with a quantity of dried mucilaginous sarcode, that fills up the spaces between the horny network, and covers the frond with a black polished coat.

It is doubtless a peculiar form of keratose sponges, most likely the type of a separate family.

PROC. ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—1869, No. IV.